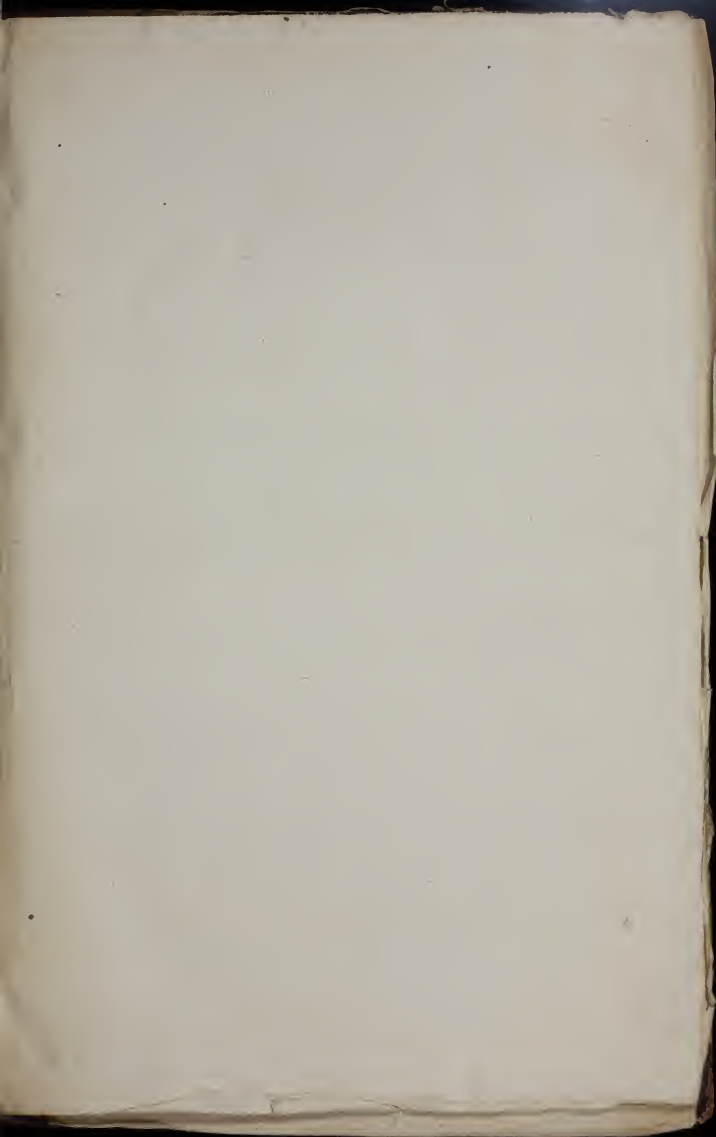




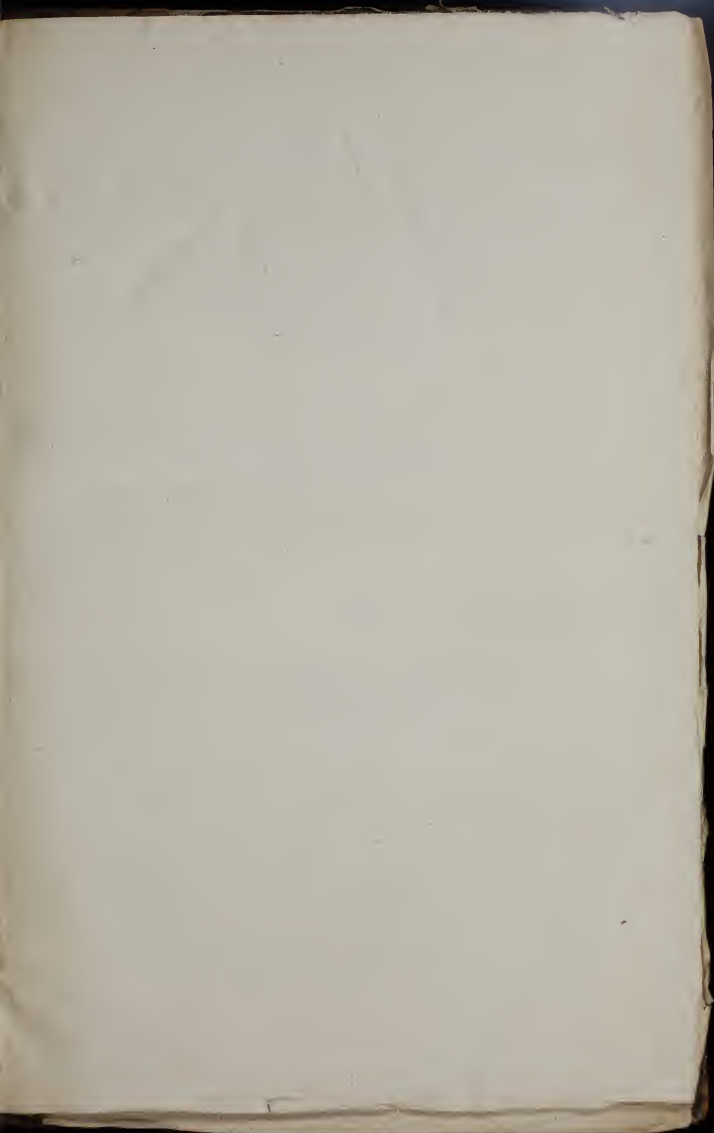
Louis H. Silver



10 330







TRUTH brought to LIGHT
O R,
A DISCOVERY of some of the
FRAUDS and DECEITS committed by the late
COLLECTORS:

And several COMMISSIONERS of Prizes, and their Officers
under them.

CONTAINED

In the ensuing Breviate of the proceedings of a Charge Exhibited against them,
with their several Answers and Observations upon the same on the behalf of the
Commonwealth, By

ROBERT TURNER.

PUBLISHED

For the satisfaction of all Merchants, Seamen, and others, who are
concerned therein, &c.

*Nec enim lex aequior ulla est
Quam necis Artisicis Arte perire sua.*

L O N D O N,

Printed by John Clowes over against the lower Pump in
Grub-street, 1659.

To the Honourable the Commissioners appointed by an Act of this present
PARLIAMENT,
FOR
Bringing in the Arrears of the Revenue due to the
COMMONWEALTH.

May it please Your HONOURS;

After my above a Twelve Moneths labour in this Work through the several CHANGES and DIFFICULTIES I have met with (which have not been a few since I have undertook it) having by Your HONOURS JUSTICE AND INTEGRITY to THE PUBLICK brought this Work in part to that hopeful CONCLUSION it is now in. I know none more Worthy nor Deserving then Your HONOURS to dedicate these Lines unto; therefore under Your HONOURS Names do humbly crave leave to present them to publick view, as part of Your UNWEARIED labours, for the good of this COMMONWEALTH.

The following particulars, as Your HONOURS very well knoweth, is a Breviate of several ARTICLES contained in a charge that I exhibited unto Your HONOURS (bearing date the 27 June 1659.) against the COLLECTORS AND COMMISSIONERS OF PRIZE GOODS AND THEIR OFFICERS; for Imbezelmets and breach of Trust by them and theirs committed to the Great Prejudice of the publick, which Charge no sooner came it before Your Honours, but Your Care and Indeavours were to put it to a SPEEDY TRYAL, that so the STATE might be Righted of the wrongs done by the persons intrusted. In the Tryal of which Your Honours were pleased to afford all along such a fair and legal hearing on all hands, that I am confident the very Guilty Persons themselves, cannot but say, JUST were Your Honours in Your proceedings.

I shall not here mention the several Threats that some of the Persons accused gave out in Your Honours presence against my self and Witneses (which they have not stuck to spread abroad as well as declare before Your Honours) were they not known to Your Honours, my intention not being any wayes to Recriminate further then what may tend to the perfecting the work begun; whereby not onely Your Honours, but all others may take notice how far they have done the State and persons concerned RIGHT in the Trust that hath been Reposed in them.

And because that little notice was taken before Your Honours at the several dayes of Tryal of the Accused parties indeavours by their instruments to take off some of my Witneses by Bribes, thereby to weaken my Evidence, and to cloud the truth of things. Be pleased to take notice that at times there was offered unto several of my Witneses very considerable sums (by some of their instruments) for them to desist, which can be proved by sufficient Witneses. This not taking effect, their next designe was to Villifie and Asperse my self and Witneses, thereby to make invalidl their Evidences; but if this be the way to Eclipse the truth of things, the State may be dayly wronged; and as to my own particuler what ever they would render me to be, I humbly take the confidence to say, that very few if any one of them are able to shew so many Certificates as I can under the hands of very Honourable Commanders of the Services that I have done for this Honourable PARLIAMENT and STATE, from the year 1642. to the year 1652. And for a cleaver evidence, be pleased to take notice that I have Certificates under the hands of Lieutenant General Fleetwood, Major General Skippon, Commissary General VVhaley, Colonel Pride, Colonel Goffe, Colonel Barkhead, Colonel Okey, Colonel Harvey, Colonel Swallow, Major Grove, and several other Eminent COMMANDERS.

And as to this business I have unweariedly carried it en through the several CHANGES that hath been & DIFFICULTIES that I have met with (and that with a great charge) since I have undertook it, and have not been deterred by their threats from prosecuting it to the utmost, that I hope it is so far apparent to Your Honours, that none of the Dirt they have indeavoured to cast upon me or my Witneses in Your Honours ESTEEMES will stick upon me or any herein concerned.

As to the Imbezelmets of the Cortcheneale mentioned in the second Article, the Commissioners casts it upon Henry Dalton to make his defence, who indeavoured to take off the strength of P. C. proof, by alledging him to be a party Guilty; whereas things of that nature were done with the greatest Privacy as could be, and as they choose out the stillest of times to Ad ther Designs in; So no doubt but there are hath been that none but those that they have interested with themselves should see and be

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Privy to their doings; And doth it not plainly appear that this hath been *Henry Daltons* way of carrying on this " Imbezelment to keep it in Perpetual Darkneſs, if he could, By P. C. proof, who hath poſſively affirmed before Your Honours, That he was ſent for from *Dulledge* on a Saturday to come to him the ſaid *Henry Dalton*; who according to directions came with the ſaid *Henry Daltons* Kinſman on the next morning after, (which was Sunday) unto the *Prize Office in Biſhopgate ſtreet*, where the ſaid *Henry Dalton* came to the Gate to them, and told them that they were come too ſoon, *the houſe was not yet clear of the people*, on which he and the Kinſman went to the next CHURCH to ſtay till *Henry Dalton* ſent for them; who ſome time after ſent to the Church for them, where coming to the ſaid Gate, *Henry Dalton* let the two parties in at the Wicket of the ſaid Gate; and that *Henry Dalton* himſelf did open the Stock Lock of the Celler door (wherein the COCHENEAL then was) and that the ſaid Witneſs himſelf did open and take off the Padlock, and that the ſaid *Henry Dalton* with the Kinſman aforeſaid and himſelf did go into the Celler, where the ſaid *Henry Dalton* and the Witneſs walked up and down until that the ſaid Kinſman took out the quantity of COCHENEAL that was then Imbezeled; which being done it was by them together carried up into the ſaid *Henry Daltons* Lodging Room, and laid

under his Bed till an opportunity to convey it out of the houſe, and at three or four dayes end the Witneſs was directed to go to the ſaid *Daltons* Kinſmans houſe to receive his proportion of the COCHENEAL; where going he ſaid he had 50 li. weight delivered him by the ſaid Kinſman, who told him that it was his third part of the whole that they had taken. Now notwithstanding the ſaid *Henry Daltons* denying the thing; what can be more poſſively proved then this? And that with all the Circumſtances and Paſſages of it by an Eye Witneſs and an Ador in it: Now it cannot be imagined that any ſhould be ſo wicked to accuſe himſelf falſly of a fact on purpoſe to accuſe others: And that it may further appear to your Honours to be a truth, be pleaſed to take notice of the inſuing Letter which was intended to have been preſented to Your Honours on the 24 of *Auguſt* laſt, under the Witneſſes own hand, but that your other buſineſs prevented, which Letter compared with what was particularly related, will undoubtedly make it very clear unto Your Honours Maſter *Rogers*, and all others to whom theſe ſhall come, that the Party accuſed of this Imbezelment is guilty. The Contents whereof is as followeth.

To the Honourable Committee for bringing In the Arrears of the Revenue due to the COMMONWEALTH.

May it pleaſe this Honourable Committee;

I Am prevented of Waiting on Your Honours this day, by reaſon our Troop is commanded into the Field; but I do profeſs as in the Preſence of the All-ſeeing God, who knoweth the hearts of all men and, before whom I do deſire to be found at the Laſt day, that what I have charged *Henry Dalton* with and my ſelf is a true and real as ever was any thing in this World that hath been brought before your Honours; therefore I thought it my duty to your Honours and the Commonwealth to diſcharge a good Conſcience in the declaring the truth of my knowledge, notwithstanding all their threats and oppoſition whatſoever.

Auguſt 24, 1659.

Yours Honours and the Commonwealths ſervant.

P. C.

Note, That this P. C. Witneſſeth the AFFIRMATIVE, although againſt himſelf, and *Henry Daltons* denial is but the NEGATIVE and that to ſave himſelf.

As to *John Smith* mentioned in the fourth and fifth Articles he knew that it was the common practice of the Warehouse-keepers and their Accompliſſees to Imbezel and carry away at *unſeaſonable times in the night Prize goods* (to the States prejudice) which he knowing he made it his work to watch them, and meeting them with their Booties he would and did ſoften ſhaze ſtokes with them, that he hath been thereby enabled to ſet himſelf free of his ſeveral Debts he owed, as he himſelf hath often confeſſed; and though he was unwilling to reſtiſie his knowledge before your Honours, yet this is a very certain truth that he hath ſeveral times ſolicited me to procure him Indempnity, upon which he could and would diſcover great quantities of ſeveral ſorts of Goods that he knew were Imbezeled; and whereas, ſaid he, *you mention 9 hogſheads carried away, I ſhall find out and prove 14, or 15 Two*; but his not having Indempnity as he deſired made him fearful and unwilling to ſpeak for as he ſaid (to friends of his that perſwaded him to be Ingenious and ſpeak his knowledge.) SHOULD I ONCE BEGIN TO SPEAK BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, I SHOULD BLURT OUT ALL, and SO HANG MY SELF. This advantage of him was made uſe of by the Ware-houſe-keepers and their Associates to keep him off from declaring his knowledge, at whoſe houſe they now make their *dayly Randevoze* to keep him to their ſide.

As

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As to the *Sattins* mentioned in the 7th Article, the Proofs have been so evident before your Honours, that it doth undoubtedly appear, that there hath been 1333 li. 8s. 7d. prejudice done in that very parcel of Goods. Their Answer is a pretty kind of *PLEA*, and by that it seems, it is no matter how the best Goods of *Proprietors* are picked and culled out from the rest to their prejudice so long as they conceive the *State* hath no loss by it; but I humbly conceive, that by such kind of unjust Actions, there is much more prejudice and disservice done to the *State* then the value of so much money; for from whence doth arise so much disaffection to our *State* from people both *Domestick* and *Forreign*? Doth it not arise from the malle-discharge of persons intrusted under them, where concentrations of Moneys and Goods portable are, especially where *Merchants* *Strangers* are concerned, witness the Case of *Henry Gallice* an *Italian Jew*, who having a Decree of the *Admiralty* for the *Restoration*, of some of these *Sattins*, finding by his Account made up at the *Prize-Office*, that the proceed of his Goods (by the *Culling* the best out) fell far short of his expectation; whereupon he fell into a *Passion*, and cryed out of the injustice of *Christians*. Oh! Is this the Justice of *Christians*, you will find more Justice from the *Jews*, had I known this, I would never have leaked after my Goods, (or words to this purpose) I humbly conceive, that the *Jew* giving a full discharge upon the Decree for his *Sattins*, (which he was forced to do, and to accept of such an Account as he could get, else he could not have his Money paid him) doth not any waies wipe off the Justice of the Act; and it is not too hard to conjecture, that the *ACTORS* were a little *Conscious* to themselves of the foulness of the Fact, by their entring those *Sattins* themselves, had in fained names, as [John the son of John, therefore] John Johnson for hath not been the first time that those borrowed names have been made use of in the *Prize Offices* Book, besides their private Trade in *Prize Goods*, with the buyers of those *Commodities*.

For the Account of 24664 li. 17s. 6d. mentioned in the 9th Article, the *Collectors* have presented unto your Honours in lieu of it an Account of 23416 li. 19s. 6d. in which Account, they have endeavoured to conceal from your Honours the 1600 li. that in the Account of 24664 li. 17s. 6d. is accounted unto *Richard Blackwall* for the use of two thirds of the *Publick's* Moneys, by him made use of, as will more plainly appear, if you please to add to 23064 li. 17s. (the first sum that opens their Account of 23416 li. 19s. 6d. by them given in unto your Honours) the sum of 1600 li. for Interest before mentioned, you will find it to make up the Total of the Account of 24664 li. 17s. then how is the said sum of 1600 li. Interest of particular concernment and no waies relating to the *State*, as the *Collectors* alledge in their Answer to the said Article; and whereas they do endeavour by their Account given in of 23416 li. 19s. 6d. to Reduce it by the several Discharges on the *Credit* side unto the sum of 13000 and odd hundreds of pounds on purpose (as it is conceived) to make the 13000 li. mentioned in the Charge to be the remainder of the Account of the 24664 li. 17s. that they are charged with, if your Honours please to take notice of their Answer to that Article, you will find that instead of owning the 24664 li. 17s. charged to be by Bonds divided amongst themselves, they do acknowledge, that one of their number had in his hands a considerable sum of money, belonging (as they said) to *Proprietors*, which amounted unto several thousands of pounds. And distinct from that part of their Answer, they do acknowledge the 13000 li. charged in the latter part of that Article, which in their Answer to the Charge they thus divide, 7000 li. and upwards for their Collections 3000 li. and upwards to *Proprietors*, and about 3000 li. unto *Marriners*, which (being well considered) it appears they do own the sum of 13000 li. in their Answer to be distinct from the former part of the Charge, which former part of the Charge they say in their Answer belongs unto *Proprietors*, and the 13000 li. they say, It belongs, and do divide it in several waies as is before alledged, so that, I say it is apparent the first part of that Charge of 24664 li. 17s. and the 13000 li. in the latter part of that Charge, they do in their Answer as well make them several and distinct one from another, as the Charge doth. Now if the sum in the first part of the Charge do really belong unto *Proprietors* (as they say) and if the latter sum in that Article charged on them ought to be divided, as they do to themselves *Proprietors* and *Marriners*, then hath it not been a great disservice they have done the *State*, in keeping those Moneys out at Use, for their own private advantage, and to give it as a General Answer unto *Proprietors* and *Marriners*, when they have come for their Moneys to say, *They have none in Cash*. There are many hundreds of *Marriners* *Prize Tickets* that still stand out unpaid whilst they keep out their Moneys at Use, from all which I do humbly make this Conclusion, That the Account of the 24664 li. 17s. in which is included the 1600 li. for Interest, and the 13000 li. are two distinct sums that they are Accountable for, and ought to make good how ever they would evade it; And that it may more clearly appear to your Honours, be pleased to take notice, that the substance of this particular Article with other sums that have been divided amongst the six Commissioners, (which will be presented unto your Honours) hath been looked upon by the *Comptroller* of that Office, to be so clear and very considerable, that he in the late PROTECTOR OLIVER'S time engaged with several perions of Quality to procure a *Privy Seal*, and gave them all the encouragement that could possibly be given to men for promoting the said works; but the PROTECTOR deceasing their expectations were frustrated; And when your Honours were by word of Mouth acquainted herewith, one of your Honours were pleased to take notice thereof and say, WHAT FIRST CONCEALED AND THEN DISCOVER.

As to the 11th and 12th Articles, I need not explain to your Honours, they being so clearly proved, onely be pleased to take notice, that such hath been the height of their malice towards me, as that they did not stick to aim at my very life, witness their Indicting me wrongfully (for the *Wood* mentioned) at the Sessions in the *Old-Bayly*; But this not taking effect, they now endeavour to perswade *Sams. VVilcock* that is mentioned in the Article, and others to swear against me; whereas he was the man that sold the *Wood*, and acted all the *Villany*, as hath been proved before your Honours, who is not a fit person to have an Oath administered to, for he and his Brother did swear falsely against me at the *Old-Bayly*; yet notwithstanding the person was found not guilty, who immediately after took out several Warrants, to seize and apprehend the said *VVilcock* and his confederates, who absented themselves till such time some friends made their composition, who gave a sum of money to the person offended, not to prosecute them for *Perjury*, though they justly deserved to suffer.

As for the Oyls mentioned in the 13th Article, there being Proof that the full quantity came into their hands that the *Claymer* demanded, and that suitable to the very marks be produced; The chieftest streits of their Answer, lyeth in this, That they were Restored by Decree, which Decree, with Receipt in full to the content of the Owner, were (as they say) given up, and from thence infer That no prejudice could be to the *State*. This kind of Plea of the three Dutch Commissioners, is very much of affinity with that of the three *Collectors*, mentioned in the 7th Article; but how well satisfied the Generality of *Merchants* (concerned in *Restorations*) have been with the Accounts they have had from time to time of their Goods from the Office, I dare

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appeal to themselves, who have been rather forced to accept of such Accounts as they could get, and give *Discharges* (it's to be feared) more to the *Commissioners* full content than their own, and that sometimes not without parting with some of their moneys by way of *Loan* to get the *Remainder* the more speedily paid. Witness the Case of a Merchant which the *Comptroller* knoweth very well. This *Plea* I presume is not sufficient to excuse the shortness of their Accounts, given in unto the *Proprietors*, but that the matter of *Fact* is I hope clear to your *Honours*, and ought to be made good to the *State*, and the rather, because the *Proprietor* of those Goods is since dead, and as one of your *Honours* very well observed at the Tryal upon 2 of the Articles, *That the Commissioners are but intrusted between the State and Persons concerned, and that wherein they gave short Accounts to Proprietors they ought to make it good to the State.*

In the Breviate, your *Honours* have a Reason why the JOYNT COMMISSIONERS are charged with the sum mentioned in the 14th Article.

At the bottom of the Breviate, your *Honours* have the sad evidence of an *Oath* that *P. C.* was required to make by *T. C.* (one of the parties concerned in the Imbezelmments that will come in in the next Charge) upon the *Damnation both of his Soul and Body*, not to disclose any of the Imbezelmments, wherein he, the said *T. C.* was concerned, by which with other the former Actings mentioned as the nightly Imbezelmments and on the *Lords day*, no endeavours have been left unattempted to keep in perpetual darkness these *Evils*, though it were to the hazard of Soul as well as Body, Now

May it please your Honours,

I Do humbly conceive, that upon the whole that hath been proved, it's very cleer to your *Honours*, & to all that shall see these Lines. First, That *John Sparrow*, *Richard Blackwall*, and *Humphrey Blake* Collectors for Prize Goods, are lyable to make good on this Charge the sum of 38978. li. 5 s. 7 d. 2ly, That *Richard Hill*, *Samuel VVilson*, and *Robert Turpin* the Dutch Commissioners, are lyable to make good on this Charge the sum of 704 li. 3ly, That *John Sparrow*, *Rich. Hill*, *Rich. Blackwal*, *Samuel VVilson*, *Humphrey Blake* and *Robert Turpin* Joynt Commissioners, are liable to make good on this Charge the sum of 669 li. 10 s. and that *Thomas Speed*, *James Desborow* and *Sammuel Clarke*, Commissioners for Spanish Prizes, are lyable to make good on this Charge the summe of 8—li. which several Total Sums here mentioned, are but a part of what shall be by your *Honours* favourable Assistance for the Good of the *Publick*, made good by

The Commonwealths and your Honours humble Servant,

Robert Turner.

A BREVIA TE of the ARTICLES EXHIBITED BY ROBERT TURNER,

(Bearing date the 27 June 1659.)

Against the several Collectors and Commis- sioners of Prize-Goods, and their Officers : with a Breviate

of their Respective *Answers, Proofs, Observations and Inferences*
drawn from the Whole.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>	<i>Proofs.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>	<i>Inferences.</i>
1. That out of 18 Tuns of Oyle, there were such Imbezements that there was but 6 Tuns remained for the Sate.	Ignorance is pleaded, and so left to be proved.	T. F. proved that there was about 18 Tunns of Oyle put into a Ware-houſe, and that there were but 6 Tuns left at Sale, which was mixed with wa-ter, (as the Buyer told him;) Further he proved, that he ſaw ſeveral Canns of Oyle carried out of the Cellar, & that <i>Joſeph Jordaine</i> ſtood at the Ware-houſe door while thoſe Oyles were carry- ing out.	That <i>Joſeph Jordain</i> was an Aſſiſtant o the Ware-houſe-Keepers, and that the Oyls could not have been carried away in <i>Coopers Canns</i> (which holds about 4 or 5 Gallons) un- leſs that the ſaid <i>Jordaine</i> had the Keyes from the Ware-houſe-keepers, who was preſent at the door, while the Oyls were car- ried out in Canns.	That the damage or loſs to the Common-wealth is 11 Tuns out of which is al- lowed two Tunns for Leakage, the reſt to be made good 9 Tunns at 20 <i>li.</i> per Tun, which they are v- well worth. <i>li. ſb. d.</i> 110 ---
2 That a quantity of Coache-neale was by <i>Henry Dalton</i> and his Kinſman imbez- eled, and that their ſhares thereof a- mounted to a- bove 80 <i>li.</i> a piece, and that a third parties ſhare amounted to a- bove 50. <i>li.</i>	That they do not believe it, ſo put it to the proof, & Dalton to defend it.	P. C. proved, that there was a good quantity ta- ken out of the Ware-houſe, and that he had de- livered unto him 50 <i>li.</i> weight of the ſaid <i>Coche- neale</i> , which <i>Dalton</i> and his Kinſman told him was his third part, which he ſold for 26 <i>s.</i> the pound, but the ſaid P. C. heard afterwards, that the ſaid <i>Dalton</i> and his Kinſman made above 80 <i>li.</i> <i>Merling</i> a piece of their third.	That the Commiſſioners putting their Officer to Anſwer the Charge, it is not can be no ſatisfaction to the State to excuſe themſelves, for that they are by the Act of Parlia- ment of the 17th of <i>April</i> 1649, Declared to be reſponſible for whom they ſhall nominate and appoint.	That the damage to the Com- mon-wealth by the Im- bezement, comes to according to their ſhares. 225 ---

Articles.	Answers.	Proofs.	Observations.	Inferences.
3 That the six Commissioners allowed unto the two Surveyors of the Customes 20 <i>li.</i> a year a piece, and that they had the Keyes of the Customes by Order of the said Surveyors left in their hands .	They acknowledge that they did allow Master <i>Norman</i> and Mr. <i>Shrimpton</i> 10 <i>li.</i> a piece, as a gratuity to the n for good services; but deny that the Keyes of the Customes were left with them, unless for empty Ware-houses, or for Goods for which Customes were paid.	<i>P. C.</i> proved that by Order of the <i>Surveyors of the Customes</i> , the Keyes were left for certain times in their hands.		
4 That 9 Hog-heads of <i>French Wines</i> were conveying away, and that one <i>John Smith</i> , dwelling near by had three thereof given him to let the other 6 pass free.	That they know not <i>John Smith</i> , mentioned in the Article, nor of the Hog-heads of Wine conveyed away, and so put it to the proof.	<i>T. F.</i> and <i>D. VV.</i> proved that <i>John Smith</i> did acknowledge unto them that he had 3 Hog-heads out of 9. which were conveying away out of <i>Porters Key</i> , and that he sold his 3 Hog-heads at the 3 <i>Cranes</i> for 16 <i>li.</i> Further the said <i>Smith</i> denying it did acknowledge that he had heard from one <i>Cook</i> , and <i>Fawcet</i> , <i>Porters</i> , that there were such Wines carried away, they having helped to load them.	That <i>John Smiths</i> unwillingness to speak, doth arise from his having been lately several times in <i>Simon Willsons</i> company, who seeks all he can to take off <i>Smith</i> from speaking, who formerly hath bin so free in the acknowledging this and the following Article. as that he hath very often said, That if he had but <i>Indemnity</i> granted him, he would discover above 15 Tuns of <i>French Wine</i> , and many other Goods imbezled.	The nine Hog-heads of Wine imbezled at the rate <i>Smith</i> fold his 3. come to — <i>li. sh. d.</i> 48 — —
5 That two Potatoes of <i>Spanish Tobacco</i> were conveying away by <i>Arabia Daniel</i> , and that the said <i>Smith</i> had 2 Rowls given him to let the remainder pass.	That they know not <i>Arabia Daniel</i> , nor that he was employed by <i>Simon VVillson</i> , and so desire the person charged may answer to it.	Proved by <i>John Smith</i> his confession, that there were several Rowles of Tobacco carried away, the number of them he did not know, he seeing but 3 of them, of which he confessed that he had one for himself, and a Water-man had another.	That though by <i>John Smiths</i> backwardness in speaking the truth there is proved but 3 Rowles carried away; yet it's very probable many more were, for as it was very well observed by one of your Honours, <i>they would not have been so generous so have parted with two Rowls out of three.</i>	That the damage to the State in these three Rowls, at 5. <i>li. 10.</i> per Rowl, which is the price that <i>J. Smith</i> confest to <i>T. F.</i> he sold his for come to <i>16 — 10 —</i>
6 That the Ware-house keepers delivered part of the Goods imbezled (when taken in the fact) to escape with the rest and bragged at their Feattings how often they had cheated the State.	The Commissioners take it as a general charge against the Ware-house-keepers, and leave it to them to answer.			

Articles.	Answers.	Proofs.	Observations.	Inferences.
7. That there was in one parcel of Sattins (before Sale) the choicest picked and laid aside for John Sparrow, Rich. Blackwall, and Humph. Blake Collectors, and the worst put to Sale, by which was lost 1000 li. if not more.	That the Collectors acknowledge that there were Sattins brought in the Ship <i>Great Alexander</i> , in the year 1652, which were sold to severall persons at the prices from 4 s. to 7 s. 3 d. per yard, according to their different goodness but deny that they or any of them did cause the Sattins to be placed to account at any lower Rate then they were worth, and moreover, All those Sattins were Decreed to be restored to the Proprietors by the Court of Admiralty, and so conceive there could be no losse to the State.	I. D. proved, that some few daies before the Sale (which was on the 8th of March 1652) there were picked out of 101 pieces of plain Sattins 45 pieces, and out of 21 pieces of Flower Sattin 12 pieces, and out of 4 pieces of Tuff-Taffeties 3 pieces, which were the best and richest Colours, which were culled out, and laid aside by Richard Blackwall, Clement Oxenbridge, and Villiam Smith Esquires, and their Wives, which Sattins were afterwards divided among themselves and friends, as they thought good. Upon the plain Sattins so culled, there was prejudice in the Sale, had they been good and bad sold together, ——— 1010 Upon the Tuff-taffeties, — 12 Upon the Flower Sattins — 87 ————— 1109 It was proved likewise upon the examining the Account of the Sattins, they have annexed to their Answers, that they have made these Omissions and Errates, viz. That in the parcel of Sattins they have charged to John Johnson's & Thomas Ayres Accounts (by which names must be understood John Sparrow & Rich. Blackwall) they have charged 203 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ less then they came to by measure, which at 6 s. 9 d. per yard, come to --- 68-11-1 That they have wholly omitted the 3 Pieces of Tuff-Taffeties that were picked out containing 40 yards at 4 s. per yard comes to --- 8--- They have omitted the 5 Pieces of Flower Sattins to the Lady Dean, the lengths are estimated at 64 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5 s. 6 d. per yard --- 17-14-9 They have omitted the 5 Pieces of plain Sattins for the Lady Dean, estimated at 175 yards at 6 s. 9 d. per yard-59-1-3 They have omitted the 4 Pieces of plain Sattins for Peter Egerton estimated at 140 yards at 6 s. 9 d. per yard-47-5-6 They have charged short for V'll. Hookers 3 Pieces of Flowered Sattins -- 1-5-6 They have charged short to Mrs. Richardson for the Lady Lamberts 5 Pieces of Sattins of what they should be -- 2-10-6 204-8-7 The Culling out of these Sattins was likewise confirmed by P. C. who was present at the same time.	That upon the Proofs of these Sattins being culled (Capt. Sparrow that appeared for the Collectors) was so far from denying it to be true that his only Plea was, He had but a small part for himself; And whereas in their Answer they say, the Goods were all restored, & therefore there could be no losse to the State. It's answered, That the lo's upon the Sale of the Goods, is one and the same, which not being made good to the full of the value to the Proprietors, to whom they were restored by Decree, they ought to make it good to the State, for as it was very well observed by one of your Honours, <i>They are int the Hand between the State, and persons concerned</i> , so that if Proprietors have not the full value of Goods restored, the State ought to have the Overplus of what they receive short.	That the damage of the Sattins by Picking and culling them Amounts unto --- li. sh. d. 1109 -- -- The Errors of their Account Annexed to their Answer of the Sattins amounts unto --- 204-8-7 The totall that appears by the particular proofs is, --- 1113-8-7

Articles.

Answers.

Proofs.

Observations.

Inferences.

- 8 That *John Sparrow, Rich. Blackwall, and Humphrey Blake*, placed moneys to Mariners shares of prizes as paid when not paid.

That the 3 Collectors are accountable by Act of Parliament to the Mariners themselves for their shares, but whatever moneys are due to Mariners & not demanded from the Collectors by the said Mariners or their Executors is only to be accountable by them to the State at the finishing of their accounts and receiving discharges from the *Exchequer*.

I. D. proved that it was their constant practice to charge the full proportion of *Mariners Shares* to every ships account when they gave in their accounts formerly of every ships proceed unto the Committee of Inspections, during the last sitting of this Parliament.

That by their answer in saying that by Act of Parliament they are accountable to the Mariners themselves they do not deny the *Charge*, but do own that they have charged the States account with Mariners prize money though not paid, and to that part of their answer that for what moneys are due to Mariners, and not by them demanded, they are only to be accountable for to the State at the finishing their Accounts and receiving discharges from the *Exchequer*. It is answered that they were from time to time called upon and required by the Committee of Inspections that then was in the year 1653. to give in their last and final account of their business, and in those very accounts they then gave in (as perfect as they could) they charged the State in each ships account, with the full proportion of Mariners shares though not paid, without giving in unto the said Committee any account of what Mariners prize money remained in their hands unpaid, which they ought to have done, they having charged the full proportion on every Ship.

Whether ever they would have acknowledged or given an Account to the State of any Mariners prize money remaining in their hands unpaid, had it not now bin Questioned, seeing that they never took notice in their accounts given in the year 1653 that they had any such moneys remaining in their hands.

- 9 That *Rich. Blackwall* hath made use of 24664 17 sh. of the States money, and hath given bonds to *John Sparrow* for the payment of 7999 12 7 d. & 5 Bonds to *Hum. Blake* for the payment of 8807 5 10 d. & to *T. R.* a note for the payment of 438 19 4 d. and by a purchase allowed principal and interest 1150 li. all being made to their several and respective uses, and there is sitting still in his hands, 13000 li. which *John Sparrow* now pretends the said sum is due to him, *Hum. Blake*, and the said *Rich. Blackwall*; and intends to share it as followeth. That is to say, 6000 thereof for Salary, 4000 for deposited moneys, & 3000 for Mariners shares which is unpaid, and say that they are Accountable for the same & not the State. In which sum aforesaid, they charge him with 1600 li. being interest of 16000 li. (part of the 24664 17 sh.) upon his particular account: It is conceived the State then ought to have the benefit thereof, and not any persons employed under them.

The 2 Collectors know not that one of their number hath made use of 24664 17 sh. or any other sum of the States money, but they acknowledge one of their number had in his hands a considerable sum of moneys belonging to *Proprietors* which amounted to several thousands of pounds, for which after decrees of *Restoration* they lay liable, & the same it concerned 2 of them to take security of the 3d, by bonds to save themselves, and to acknowledge that one hath 3 bonds for the payment of 4967 16 7 d. at several times, and the other likewise 3 bonds for the payment of, ——— at times, but the note of 438 19 4 d. to *T. R.* they leave him to answer, and for the 1150 li. Purchase it concerneth the private estates of themselves, and the 13000 li. they acknowledge, that though one of them hath made use of so much money, yet all 3 are liable by *Recognition* to make it good, & do divide the said sum thus: that there's due to themselves by Act of Parl. 7000 l. & to *Proprietors* 3000. and to Mariners when it shall be demanded 3000. but for the sum of 16000 l. interest pretended to be charged, they say it's a matter of particular concernment, and no way relating to the State.

* The Account being produced it was presented to *Capt. John Sparrow* who owned it to be the handwriting of *Malet S. M.* their Accountant.

Further: that in the debit side of the Account, *Rich. Blackwall* hath allowed him 2093 14 12. To make up a former sum he had had the sum of 3774 17 sh. which is for his proportion of Collection, from which its clearly supposed that every one of the three Collectors have had 3774 17 sh. a piece for Salary, besides the dividend of the 24664 17. that the Account mentions.

As for the 13000 li. they do acknowledge, and its very true as they say that they have several times answered before the *Council of State*, and *Oliver then Lord Protector*. And it is also as true that, (notwithstanding their dividing the said sum as they do in their answer) the then Protector and Council were so fully satisfied, that the said sum did belong to the State, as that the *Manner of Hackney* was by Order seized on, and Commissioners appointed for the said thereof to satisfy the said debt. who proceeded and sold the said *Manner* unto *VV. H. of Hackney, Esq.* in whose hands the Money still remains for the purchase, the conveyances being not yet past, nor can't be without the hand of *I. D.* being one of the Feoffees for the 2 *Manners* of *Stepney* and *Hackney* on the Account of *John Sparrow*, and *Humphrey Blake*, against *Richard Blackwall*.

That there is due to the State, the whole account which was produced, it being converted to a particular use ——— 24664 ——— 17

Also by what they are charged with, and acknowledged in their answer. ——— 13000 ———

Articles.	Answers.	Proofs.	Observations.	Inferences.
10. That there is 600 <i>li.</i> due to MARINERS, for goods taken between <i>Decks</i> unaccounted for, in the hands of the fix <i>Commissioners</i> .	That they have paid moneys to <i>Mariners</i> for Goods between <i>Decks</i> & that they believe there may appear to be in their hands (when demanded) 200 <i>li.</i>	For proof it is referred to their acknowledgement in their answer.		Inferred by their answer to be in their hands about <i>li.</i> 200 <i>sh.</i> <i>d.</i>
11. That <i>Thomas Speed</i> , <i>James Desbrow</i> , and <i>Samuel Clark</i> , employed <i>I. Holmes</i> , and <i>Simon Sands</i> , as warehouse-keepers, and that there was by their consent, 7 <i>Sticks</i> of <i>Camphecia wood</i> , imbezelled by <i>Samuel VVilcocks</i> .	That the said 3 <i>Commissioners</i> do employ <i>J. Holmes</i> , and <i>Simon Sands</i> as Warehousekeepers, but do not believe that they admitted <i>Samuel VVilcocks</i> to carry away 7 <i>sticks</i> of <i>Camphecia wood</i> ; and that they did as they conceive upon good grounds indict <i>Robert Turner</i> at the <i>Old Bailey</i> for the said wood, and they do desire that <i>Turner</i> may produce the said <i>Wilcocks</i> mentioned.	<i>R. D.</i> proved that <i>Samuel VVilcocks</i> hath several times told him and <i>Edward Par</i> , that he could have the <i>Keyes</i> of the <i>Prize-Warehouse</i> when he would, to carry away what goods he pleased, and did ask the said <i>R. D.</i> one night to help him to carry away a <i>Rundlet</i> of <i>Wine</i> , which he refused to doe. <i>D. VV.</i> proved that <i>Samuel VVilcocks</i> , carried the 7 <i>sticks</i> of <i>VWood</i> unto a <i>Smiths shop</i> , to whom <i>Wilcocks</i> gave one <i>Stick</i> of the wood for weighing 6 <i>sticks</i> . <i>G.</i> proved that <i>Samuel VVilcocks</i> sold him 6 <i>sticks</i> of <i>Camphecia VWood</i> , at 29 <i>s.</i> per hundred for which (upon receipt thereof) he paid for according to the bargain.	That although <i>VVilcocks</i> was the man that took away the <i>Wood</i> and told it, (who by his words to some of the <i>VVitnesses</i> , could have free admittance to the <i>Warehouses</i> by the <i>Keyes</i> that he could have, which must be from the <i>Warehouse-keepers</i> , whose places it was to keep them) yet <i>Robert Turner</i> was Arraigned for it, who was freely acquitted by the <i>JURY</i> as innocent of the <i>Charge</i> , who in express words brought him in not <i>Guiltie</i> in the least.	That seeing the <i>Wood</i> was valued in their Indictment against <i>Turner</i> for his <i>Life</i> at 8 <i>li.</i> though it were not worth so much, It is conceived it should be estimated to them at the same value----- 8 -----
2. That there was proffers of a good employment made by 2 of the <i>Commissioners Servants</i> (as was conceived) to dissuade the <i>Prosecutor</i> from persisting that the misdemeanors might not be brought upon the <i>Stage</i> .	That they do not know that proffers were made by the persons mentioned of an employment to <i>Turner</i> and that they are very well assured that they never gave any Order to make such offer, <i>TURNER</i> not being known to them before he was sent for, and in fine do desire that the two parties mentioned to have made the offer may be required to answer to what concerns them.	<i>H. H.</i> proved that a Letter was sent to him, to desire his appearance before the said <i>Commissioners</i> , where coming he was desired to persuade <i>Turner</i> , to make a <i>Private end</i> , that the business might not come upon the <i>Stage</i> ; and that the said <i>Turner</i> should have good satisfaction from them for the wrong that was done him; which words and promises <i>H. H.</i> testified that <i>Samuel Clark</i> the <i>Commissioner</i> and <i>John VVhitte</i> made to him. Further <i>H. H.</i> proved that after these persuasions <i>John VVhitte</i> and <i>Edward Goodwin</i> , came to him and prest him in the like manner, to persuade <i>Turner</i> to make a <i>Private end</i> , and they at the same time proffered to help him to a <i>Deputy Comptrollers place</i> at <i>Dover</i> .	That after <i>TURNER</i> was acquitted at the <i>Sessions</i> he sent a Charge to the said <i>Commissioners</i> of <i>Prize Goods</i> against their <i>Servants</i> , for Goods by them Imbezelled, with offers to them, that if they would prosecute their <i>Servants</i> in behalfe of the <i>Commonwealth</i> , he would make good to them the said <i>Charge</i> he had sent them in <i>Print</i> , and rest satisfied upon their prosecuting of them, which they would not condescend to. -----	

	Answers.	Proofs.	Observations.	Inferences.
8	<p>That several great parcels of Oyles have been <i>Restor'd</i> to Proprietors by decree, who making up their Accounts with them for that which hath been justly due to them, have given up their Decrees and full discharges in writing, with full content to themselves, wherein the State could have no prejudice.</p>	<p>W. C. proved, That there were 101 Butts of Pipes of Oyl of one mark and 35 of another mark, landed as in the charge mentioned, and that there were in the Account made up with Mr. Vandeput, to the best of his remembrance, to whom they were decreed but 72. or 92. Butts at most, -----</p>	<p>That though the said Oyles mentioned, or the proceed were decreed to be restored to the Proprietor, and the full not restored accordingly, the fraud was one & the same, as if they had belonged to the State, which ought to be made good to the State; for as it was very well observed by one of your Honours, that they being but the hand intruded, between the State and Proprietors, wherein the Proprietors had short of their due Account the <i>over-plus</i> ought to come to the State.</p> <p>That notwithstanding their Poundage from the State, yet for Goods Restored after sale, they did cause their Accountant to put 1 and 2 per hundred for Dues and Charges.</p>	<p>That what ought to be made good to the State of these Oyles is 64 Butts, out of which 20 Butts may be allowed for Leakage, so the rest will be 44. which at 16 <i>li. per Butt</i> one with another comes to, ----- <i>li. sh. d.</i> 704 -----</p>
9	<p>That there was resting in the hands of the joint Commissioners, 19256. 1. <i>sh.</i></p> <p>At the bottom of the charge it was inserted, that one of the Witnesses was desired by one concerned in Imbezelmments, that he would make a solema Oath unto him upon his <i>Damnation</i>, that he would not discover any of the Imbezelmments wherein he was concerned.</p>	<p>They own there was above 19000. <i>li.</i> in their hands, which they say, belonged to Proprietors, and that by Order from the (then) Protector and Council of the 27 of Nov. 1655. they have paid it into the EXCHEQUER.</p> <p>To this nothing was replied in the Answer.</p>	<p>This Article being acknowledged there needs no further proof.</p> <p>P. C. proved that <i>Tabby Crisp</i> (a person concern'd in Imbezelmments with <i>John Carlou</i>, late Cash-keeper to the Prize Office) did desire him to make a solemn Oath to him, upon the <i>Damnation of his Soul and Body</i>, that he would not disclose any of the Imbezelmments, wherein he was concerned: This Oath he testified he was required to make upon a Saturday, and the day of the Month he declared. -----</p>	<p>That if it appear by their <i>Tallies</i>, that they have paid in the said sum to the EXCHEQUER; then will the other considerable sums they are like to be charged with appear to be more visible in their hands, seeing that they discharge this Article with the moneys they have paid in.</p>